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the point of view which the author maintains, however unobtrusively, throughout the book, the one he styles sociological is the one most likely to be fertile in practical results, in adapting existing legal rules and principles to the constantly changing social situation.

C. A. HUSTON.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. By W. Blake Odgers and Walter Blake Odgers. Second Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. (Toronto: The Carswell Co., Ltd.). 1920. 2 vols. pp. xcvi, 1584.

The title of this treatise is somewhat misleading; for it is an exposition of the present statute law of England fully as much as of the common law. But the title is derived from Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, the tenth edition of which is the first edition of the present treatise. In the present treatise the reference to Broom's Commentaries is abandoned, as well it may be; for although the second edition differs little from the first edition, yet that was largely the original work of its authors. The authors show a preference for law in the statutory form; indeed the treatise ends with a plea for Codification as a sure means of making the law "clear and intelligible and readily accessible to all" (p. 1467). Those parts of the work which deal with statutes are indeed the best, particularly those relating to the adjective law and the law as to criminal offenses.

What we have, then, is a summary of the present law of England. From the practitioner's point of view, the book is necessarily too general to be of great value. From the point of view of students of the law, it does not sufficiently discuss the fundamental principles which must serve as an introduction to any real knowledge of the law. If a lawyer or student wishes to ascertain in a general way the English law on some point not too intricate or involved, he will often find the answer in this book. The fact that a second edition has been called for after an interval of ten years shows that the book has its uses. But certainly it is not as useful as Mr. Odgers' works on Pleading and on Slander and Libel.

A. W. S.

A TREATISE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY ON THE DEFINITION AND NATURE OF THE LAWS OF HUMAN CONDUCT. By Roland R. Foulke. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. 1920. 2 vols. pp. lxxxviii, 482; lxxxviii, 518.

It was one of the wise observations of John Chipman Gray that "a loose vocabulary is the fruitful mother of evils." Mr. Foulke's notable work on the law of perpetuities and future interests seems to have led him to share Mr. Gray's dissatisfaction with a jurisprudence "encysted in phrases," and this treatise represents an attempt to clear away some misconceptions and confusions which such a jurisprudence has produced in international law. The field has long stood in need of such a fresh approach. The cumulation of expressions which baffle analysis and becloud understanding has proceeded in most fields of law with too little challenge, and in international law few attempts have been made to resist it. Constant clarification seems essential to keeping law serviceable to practical life in a world where human beings refuse to range their activities around legal categories and conceptions. Any serious attempt to revise the "old outfit of ideas, discriminations and phrases," as James Bradley Thayer termed it, is to be welcomed. The struggle between law and logomachy must be fought by each generation for itself.